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statutes and ordinances have been declared unconstitutional. Yet he has in a measure atoned for this omission by the carefully prepared tables which appear in the appendix.

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PARMELEE, M. *The Science of Human Behavior*. Pp. xvii, 443. Price \$2. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

That sociological science in its development follows the same course as that in other sciences is again strikingly exemplified in the results of inductive research presented in this volume. The method employed is scientific and will meet with little criticism. Whether or not the author has interpreted rightly and synthesized correctly the positive results of modern biological and psychological knowledge remains for specialists in these fields to determine. It is always a hazardous undertaking to attempt to cover such a wide field of knowledge. Even if minute errors should be found, it will scarcely, we believe, diminish the value of the work.

He has traced with painstaking care the evolution of behavior in living organisms through tropisms, reflex actions, instincts and intelligence up to self-consciousness and collective behavior in man. Terms are defined with unusual clearness and though they may not be finally accepted by all, there is no uncertainty in the ideas presented. Perhaps the best example of this perspicuity is found in his discussion of the confused subject of instincts. Some will no doubt be dissatisfied with his definition: "An instinct is an inherited combination of reflexes which have been integrated by the central nervous system so as to cause an external activity of the organism which usually characterizes a whole species and is usually adaptive," but it has the merit, at least, of being perfectly definite and certainly will prove valuable in further study and discussion.

Again in his treatment of the causes of collective behavior, which is the real pursuit of the work, he has shown conclusively that function cannot be separated from structure in any adequate treatment and that no single socializing factor can be found sufficient to account for the social process. Collective behavior is not a distinct and separate type but is functionally and organically a part of a process which has its roots in the structure of the associating individuals and is conditioned by the environment. This idea, of course is as old as Spencer, but the author has given a new version of the unity of the whole process and given it a clearness not always perceived.

For those who have regarded sociology as an emotional or rhetorical subject we most heartily commend the reading of this volume. It will clear the atmosphere. Those who have read it will look forward eagerly for the appearance of the remainder of the series in which the author proposes "to deal with the evolution of human culture and of human nature on the basis furnished by this book."

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